THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.
J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864. [No. 131.

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The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

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"	3 months,	8 00
"	6 months,	15 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	3 00
"	6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

Telegraphic News.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept 20.

Official information received to-night says a severe engagement took place near Winchester yesterday morning. The result not definitely stated.

Rodes, of Alabama, and Godwin of North Carolina, killed.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

RICHMOND, Sept. 20

Information deemed reliable says: Yankee raiders, after partially destroying the railroad bridge on the Rapidan, returned to Culpepper, where they were ambuscaded by a force of Confederate infantry and badly cut up.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 20.

A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina at noon today, having on board one thousand wounded Confederate prisoners, including General Walker and twenty-five other officers.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.

Six hundred returned prisoners reached this city to-night at 8 o'clock. A large crowd of ladies assembled at the wharf to greet them but mostly dispersed before the arrival of the steamer which was detained on account of obstructions and low tide. The men are in excellent spirits. Four hundred more prisoners will be brought up to-morrow.

A dispatch from Gen. Lee says Gen. Early reports that on the morning of the 19th the enemy advanced on Winchester, near which place he met the attack, which was resisted from early in the day till near night, when he was compelled to retire. After night he fell back to Fisher's Hill. Our loss reported severe.

Gens. Rodes and Godwin were killed while nobly doing their duty.

We lost three pieces of artillery. Our trains and supplies were brought off safely. Unofficial reports say Early has fallen back to Strasburg.

[FIFTH DISPATCH]

RICHMOND, Sept 21.

The Baltimore *American* of the afternoon of the 19th, obtained, through our picket lines, near Dutch Gap to-day, has a telegram from Cairo which says a Mexican who arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, report Cortenas as being unable to cope with the French. He crossed his force of two thousand men and sixteen cannon over the Rio Grande, and occupied Brownsville after driving out the Confederates, and hoisted the Yankee flag.

Cortenas offered to the Federal commander at Brazos, the services of himself and army.

Gold in New York on Monday forenoon, 225.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.

There is no change in the position along the lines. The enemy shelled the city furiously this morning from 5 to 6 o'clock, and our batteries replied and the roar of cannon was incessant and deafening.

Loud cheering was heard in the enemy's camps this morning, cause not known, but supposed to be some news encouraging from the Valley.

The *Herald* of the 19th has been received, and it admits a loss of 2,500 head of cattle taken by Hampton and the capture of the District of Columbia cavalry and some twenty or thirty wagons. Nothing else of interest.

From Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 21.

The remains of General Rodes arrived here tonight. The body will lay in state at the City Court House until Friday morning, when it will be interred.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Sept. 20.

The Cincinnatti correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says Vallandigham has no intention of any revolutionary measures regarding McClellan's letter. He is not in favor of another convention or nomination, but would like an explanation on some points of the letter. He refuses to take the stump.

Grant has gone to Washington.

Butler has gone to Fortress Monroe to recruit his health.

From Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, Sept. 20.

The *Clarion* gives an account of Wheeler's operations. Martin's Brigade tore up the State road between Atlanta and Dalton. Hume and Kelly stopped up near Dalton, and General Williams between Tunnel Hill and Chattanooga. Hume destroyed the East Tennessee and Georgia road from Calhoun to Athens. Wheeler was unable to cross the Tennessee river and went around by Knoxville, crossing the Holsten at Strawberry Plains, and came over the Cumberland Mountains *via* Sparta, and destroyed sixteen miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga road, from Franklin to Campbell Station. General Kelly was mortally wounded in the fight at Franklin on the 29th. Williams', Robbinsons', and Ashby's commands have not joined the main command yet.

BEAUREGARD.—The poet to the contrary notwithstanding, there is something in the name of this gallant and successful leader which inspires the army and people with more confidence than would the same qualities of head and heart if called by any other name. At Petersburg, as at Charleston, Corinth and Manassas, Beauregard is the talismanic watchword that has roused the enthusiasm of the country, brought order out of chaos, struck terror to the hearts of the enemy, and crowned our arms with victory. Wherever the contest has been desperate, the name of Beauregard has been called to redeem the situation. Have the services of this whole-souled, patriotic and skillful soldier ever been more needed than now at the head of the army in Georgia? It is but simple truth to state that the whole country looks to him as the man for the hour. The claim of this section for General Beauregard is not put forth in disparagement of General Hood or any other man.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

A special dispatch to the Richmond *Whig*, dated Carter's Station, September 19th, says: "One thousand five hundred recruits, well mounted, have just arrived from middle Tennessee. Generals Williams and Robinson are safe. All quiet in this front."

Snacks, on reading an account of the woman that had eight children at a birth, remarked that if she was a wife of his, he would apply for a divorce, on the ground that she was of an overbearing disposition.

The yellow fever has made its appearance in Charleston, and quite a number of cases have already proved fatal.

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

Into a ward of the whitewashed halls,
Where the dead and the dying lay,
Wounded by bayonets, shells and balls,
Somebody's darling was borne one day—
Somebody's darling, so young and so brave!
Wearing yet on his sweet, pale face—
Soon to be hid in the dust of the grave—
The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold
Kissing the snow of that fair young brow,
Pale are the lips of delicate mould—
Somebody's darling is dying now.
Back from his beautiful blue-veined brow
Brush his wandering waves of gold;
Cross his hands on his bosom now—
Somebody's darling is still and cold.

Kiss him once for somebody's sake,
Murmur a prayer soft and low—
One bright curl from its fair mates take—
They were somebody's pride you know.
Somebody's hand hath rested there;
Was it a mother's soft and white?
Or have the lips of a sister fair
Been baptized in their waves of light?

God knows best! He has somebody's love;
Somebody's heart enshrined him there—
Somebody wafted his name above,
Night and morn, on the wings of prayer.
Somebody wept when he marched away,
Looking so handsome, brave and grand!
Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay,
Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's watching and waiting for him,
Yearning to hold him again to their heart;
And there he lies with his blue eyes dim,
And the smiling child-like lips apart.
Tenderly bury the fair young dead—
Pausing to drop on his grave a tear,
Carve on the wooden slab o'er his head;
"Somebody's darling slumbers here."

Headquarters Reserve of N. C., RALEIGH, Sept. 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.

I. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED FOR the information and guidance of all concerned:

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office, RICHMOND, March 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

I. Paragraph V, General Orders, No. 66, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, September 12, 1862, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Enrolling or recruiting officers, in the discharge of their duties under the Conscript or other Acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the Nitre, Lead or Copper Works, or Miners or Furnaces worked by Government officers, or by contractors for the Ordnance Department, without first apprising and obtaining the consent of the Superintendent, or officer in charge, who will be held strictly reponsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

* * * * * * *

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen's Office, RICHMOND, February 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

* * * * * * *

IV. General Orders, No. 32, (series 1863,) forbids interference with the workmen or employees at Mines, Furnaces or Nitre Works whether worked by the Government or Contractors. These orders are now repeated, and especial attention is called to them.

By order:
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. A strict observance of the above is enjoined upon all Enrolling Officers in this State, as far as it relates to persons within Reserve ages.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Sept 12—122-7t.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND, 23 miles from the North Carolina Railroad, and 6 miles from Asheboro', containing 250 acres, 125 of which are cleared, and 25 or 30 are Creek Bottom Land. There is a good dwelling of seven rooms on the tract, with two Negro Houses, Double Crib, &c. Also a good small Orchard of Apple and Peach. For particulars refer to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Alfred Marsh, Asheboro', or REV. W. L. MILLER, Greensboro', N. C.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

A RARE chance is now offered for investment in the heart of the Coalfields, and a desirable home for a family. I will sell my place in Carbonton, on Deep river, consisting of a residence of ten rooms, with Kitchen, Negro House, &c., &c. There is also a Framed House, about 30 X 20 on the place. The place was fitted up a few years before the war for a school, and will furnish ample accommodations for a large family. There are about 40 acres of land attached with an excellent Young Orchard of the choicest Apple and Peach Trees. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of White Oaks. Refer for particulars to Dr W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Robt. Steuart, Carbonton, or
REV. W. L. MILLER,
Sept. 20, 1864—129—d10t. Greensboro', N. C.

CANE MILLS AND BOILERS.

WE will take orders for FOUR MORE CANE MILLS, to be delivered between this time and the 10th of October:

2 Roll	single	geared Mill,	$1 500
2 "	double	" "	2 000
3 "	single	" "	2 500
1 "	double	" "	3 000
40 gallon Pan or Boiler,			275
60 " " "			350
80 " " "			425

Persons in want of the above must order in the next TEN days.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1864.—130—d6t.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM FOR A FEW GOOD BOYS.
For terms address
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
Sept. 21, 1864. 130—d&w3w.

Office Controlling Quartermaster, TAX IN KIND,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS INTENDED FOR THE OFfice of the Controlling Quartermaster of North Carolina will be addressed to me at this place.
S. M. FINGER, Major and
Controlling Quartermaster, N. C.
Sept. 21, 1864. 130—10t.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 16th, 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

12 NO. 1 NEGRO MEN, FOR BAILING LONG Forage.
W. E. PEIRCE,
126—d6t. Capt. & P. Q. M.

WANTED!

$5,000 Bank Notes;
3,000 Old North Carolina Coupons;
2,000 North Carolina Rail Road Coupons.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Raleigh, Sept 15, 1864—126-tf *Brokers.*

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.
JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT MANY soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them, and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be inforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts.—Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. MCPHEETERS, Private Secretary, pro tem.
Aug. 24, 1864. 106—6t.

All papers in the State will copy and send bill to Executive office. Dailies one week, others two weeks.

$50,000 WAKE COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE!

ON THE 3RD DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, (Monday of our Superior Court,) at 11 o'clock, by authority of our County Court, I shall sell at the Auction Store of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., in the City of Raleigh,

Fifty Thousand Dollars of Wake County Bonds.

These Bonds are in sums of $1000, $500 and $100, to run for ten years, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually.
JOHN F. HUTCHINS,
County Trustee.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.,
Sept 10—121 tds AUCTIONEERS.

Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 15th, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF BAGGAGE remaining on hand uncalled for and in possession of this Company, some of which has been here for a considerable time. If not claimed before, will be sold by Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co., Auctioneers, on Wednesday, 3rd October next, to the highest bidder:

1 common trunk, marked Capt. R. P. Todd,
1 " S. P. Mathews,
1 " J. M. Pickny,
1 " Mary E. Taylor,
1 " Solomon Hathcock,
1 " Miss R. B. Caldwell,
1 " Dr. W. G. Drake,
1 " B. D. Smith,
1 " H. C. Turner,
3 hair trunks not marked;
6 block trunks covered with oil cloth not marked.
125—d2w. P. A. DUNN, Supt.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Aug. 25th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state *the price* per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.
JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Secretary of State.
Sept. 3, 1864. 115—td.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain; and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, on the 29th of September, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.
JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.
July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE REsumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address
REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.
July 18th, 1864 74—tf.

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY.
COMPANY SHOPS, Sept. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 7, of Fifteen per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders on demand after this date.
THOMAS WEBB,
Sept 29, 1864—129—d6t. President.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 263, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

THE

Illustrated Mercury! Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS,"

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are sale.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but olny for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,	Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,	Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,	Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,	Pittsboro', J. Long,
" F. S. Carr,	Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,	" P. F. Pescud,
Concord, J. Reid,	Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Enfield, J. Cohen,	Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,	Shelby, R. Froneberger,
	Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,	Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,	Wilmington, Walker Meares,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,	" H. McLin,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,	" W. H. Lippitt.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,	

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
July 25th, 1864. 82—d&w1m.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BUSHELS.	POUNDS.	BUSHELS.	POUNDS.
Wheat,	60	Blue Grass Seed,	44
Shelled Corn,	56	Buckwheat,	52
Corn in the ear,	70	Dried Peaches,	33
Peas,	60	Dried Apples,	24
Rye,	56	Onions,	57
Oats,	32	Salt,	50
Barley,	47	Stone Coal,	80
Irish Potatoes,	60	Malt,	38
Sweet Potatoes,	55	Bran,	20
White Beans,	60	Turnips,	55
Castor Beans,	46	Plastering Hair,	8
Clover Seed,	60	Unslacked Lime,	80
Timothy Seed,	45	Corn Meal,	48
Flax Seed,	56	Fine Salt,	55
Hemp Seed,	44	Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2⅛ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout. 81 pounds.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2			
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	John W Lea,		William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	R W York,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	R A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Sac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Robt V Cowan,		Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35		Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,	John Wilson,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,		Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill
47	Geo H Faribault,		W C Lankford,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52	Marcus A Parks,		Eric Erson,
53		Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	E Mallett,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,	W B Sanderlin,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford,
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by —— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Early's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Ransom's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, W H F Lee's Division, Hampton's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in MacRae's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Kirkland's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, B W Johnston's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the *Conservative*, that we have adopted the CROSS MARK, to indicate to them when the times their subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more acceptable.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMIES need recruiting. This is the language we hear from all quarters, and the press takes it up and sounds the rally cry, recruit! recruit! That both of our great armies need reinforcing cannot be denied. Available men, men already prepared for the field, are much needed for the emergency. We have lost heavily by death, by wounds and sickness, and by desertion. Many of the wounded and sick are recovering, and will soon be at their posts. Many deserters, thank Heaven, are coming in. But our ranks are thinned more largely, perhaps, by furlough and by detail, than by any other cause. Our skeleton regiments must be filled up and new regiments formed, if need be.

The enemy is receiving large additions to his force by various means. Thousands of them have served out their terms, have been sent home, or are left in Confederate prisons to pine and die, because Lincoln refuses to exchange them, and yet they are filling up their ranks by re-enlistment and recruits, by placing the militia and 100 day men into the forts and outposts and on guard duty, and sending their rested regiments into the field.

What is to be done? More men must be had, and the question is, from whence shall they come? This is *the* question of the hour. Cool reflection, forecaste and common sense ought to decide it. Some who undertake to answer it, appear to be very poorly acquainted with the internal state of the country—with the state of things at home, and the imperious demands, both of our home people and the army, for food, clothing, shoes, quartermaster's stores, &c. Moreover, they seem to think we must have men, whether the class of men called out will add any thing to the efficiency of the army at present or not.

One proposes more legislation by Congress, and another more by the State Legislatures. The militia officers and the magistrates must be forced out, and the boys of 16 and 17, and the men from 45 to 55 must be brought forward. One thinks the laws must be made more stringent and more explicit, that the Judges cannot release men upon mere technicalities, or the writ of *habeas corpus* must be again suspended.

We regret to see such ideas again mooted. Our people are a unit in the prosecution of the war.—Every man believes, that every man who can serve the country better in the field than at home, ought to go. But the people demand even-handed justice in this matter, and the army demands it. This injudicious fling at the judiciary will not meet the approbation of thinking men. An honest, sound judiciary, is the right arm of a Republic, in peace or war. Any attempt to degrade or smite it down, will be resisted to the death. There is no evidence that any Southern judge has, or would soil his ermine, by pandering to the vicious, or that they can be bought up. If we have pure, patriotic citizens at all, they are found among the judges, or ought to be, and we defy the proof that they are not. Nor is it judicious to threaten the people with the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* again; at least, until the necessity is absolute and imperious. The camel's back has been fortified by the repeal of the late offensive act. A repetition, except for the most unquestionable reasons, might break it.

The cause of the Confederacy, we judge, has been more injured by *too much*, than by *too little* legislation. A score of years, prior to the war, would not exhibit a tithe as much injudicious legislation, as the last three years have produced. What we need most, is the prompt and just enforcement of all good laws, and the early abrogation of all the bad. North Carolina is constantly twitted about retaining her militia officers and magistrates, and Georgia and Gov. Brown are constantly ridiculed for its policy. We have no defence for Georgia, because we do not know the facts, but if other States have been as thoroughly raked over by the comb of conscription as North Carolina, no blame can be attached to any of them. We believe that the conscription of every able-bodied man between 18 and 45 years of age, excepting those exempted for good and sufficient cause, will afford an army sufficiently large, if properly disciplined, equipped, and provisioned, and then properly handled, to meet every demand upon the country. Those exempted, as a general rule, are necessary for the enforcement of the laws, the home defence, and making the necessary provisions for the army and the people at home. If every able-bodied man regularly enrolled, who is *now able to do duty in the field, were at his post*, we should have force enough. At least, this is an opinion which we have entertained for some time, and which we now hold. This opinion is sustained by facts, and the judgment of many military men, in whose wisdom, skill and sound discretion we have confidence.

Were the present laws enforced—were all the men, experienced in war, or at least inured to some of its hardships, and familiar with its duties, who have deserted and are at home, and those recovered from wounds and sickness, but now detailed, perhaps improperly, and those detailed for enrolling, provost guard, commissary and quartermaster's duty, sent to the field, and their duties assigned to disabled men, and those beyond military age, or now in the senior and junior reserve force, we should have an army sufficient to drive Grant and Sherman from their present position, and perhaps destroy them. We reproduce the following, copied a few days ago into these columns, by a soldier at Reams' Station, as containing much good sense, and deserving the attention of the authorities. He proposes the plan as one by which the war could be ended in sixty days. We do not vouch for that opinion, but the plan we endorse as a good one:

"1. Executing, on twenty days notice, the law of Congress ordering into the ranks all able bodied soldiers detailed in the several departments, and replacing them with disabled soldiers or persons over forty five years of age.

2. Removing to the field all the fresh and full commands occupying forts and garrisons, guarding bridges, depots, &c, and replacing them with skeleton companies and regiments requiring rest and recruiting.

3. Transferring to infantry, without exception, every cavalryman who fails to mount himself after thirty days.

Allow me to add another suggestion: Let Governor Smith, of Virginia, and all other State Executives, issue proclamations similar to that of Governor Vance, of North Carolina, promising, on the one hand, pardon to all absentees who return immediately; and on the other hand, calling out the whole reserve force to sweep the country and arrest all who fail to return to their commands by a given day.—After this let there be an end to proclamations and pardons. Let the word be discipline, *discipline*, DISCIPLINE, even to the death! Our armies full and efficient, and the work is done."

We believe that the present is the most important period of the war to the Confederacy. A few signal successes in the next two months, would save perhaps, years of conflict and rivers of blood. The defeat of Grant and Sherman would prepare the Northern mind more readily for peace, than any other human event. To do this, we need *tried* men—men who have some knowledge of the duties of a soldier—men who have smelled gunpowder.

In this State, we judge a fine brigade might be raised of just such men. Place them under the command of Col. Mallett, who has well earned the position by long service in the vexing duties of Conscriptor as Brigadier, or of C. J. McRae of the *Confederate*, who is a tried fighting man, and we should expect soon to hear glorious results from them. On the other hand, fill our ranks with militia officers and magistrates, and with boys and old men, most of whom are farmers and plow-boys, or necessary mechanics, you lessen greatly the means of home production of the necessaries of life, and at the same time add but little at present, to the material strength of the army.

We do not deny that there are men, both among the militia officers and magistrates, who ought to be in the field—who could do more for the cause in the army than at home. But how can we discriminate? The large majority of them are needed at home to enforce the laws and to make bread; yet it is proper that the State should have them organized, with all other exempted citizens capable of doing military duty, training and preparing for any emergency.

This article is already much longer than we intended, but the following remarks of the Charlotte *Democrat*, in the main so nearly accord with our own views, that we with pleasure append them:

"We agree with the *Confederate* that it would be well to assemble the Legislature earlier this year than usual, but we do not entirely agree with its suggestion in regard to putting militia officers and justices of the peace in Confederate service. The large majority of these officers are farmers; and inasmuch as some sections of the country are already too much stripped of agricultural labor, we think it would be better to exhaust all other means of reinforcing our armies before taking more farmers. It may become necessary to take militia officers and magistrates, but before that is done we think reinforcements can be procured from another quarter. It is believed that there are too many useless officers and hangers on in State and Confederate Government employ, located at the different towns and posts.—We do not suppose that Gov. Vance or President Davis is to blame for this, for certainly they have no idea of the hundreds and thousands of men (consumers, not producers) kept from field service in this way. Everybody knows that some of these officers are necessary, but it is thought that the number could be reduced one half without injury to the public service. The Provost offices might be abolished, and if there are any necessary duties connected with them they could be performed by the enrolling officers; the medical purveying establishments, the nitre and mining bureau, the quartermaster and commissary departments, the tithing department, and contract establishments, could be shorn of many men who are not actually necessary. Let an effort be made to reinforce the army from these places before making further drafts upon the producing classes. If it is found impossible to get enough men in that way, then take all militia officers and magistrates under 40 years of age.

We do not advocate the exemption of any man because he happens to be a militia officer or magistrate, but as that class are generally producers, and as they are exempt by special enactment of the Legislature, we suggest that, before conscribing them, trial be made to see how many men can be procured from other classes; then if it is really necessary to take more farmers, let it be done. But whether militia officers and justices are conscribed or not, unless something is done to diminish the number of what are called shade officers, the cause will continue to suffer for the want of men and the war be prolonged."

SOMETHING more about the gold on board of the *Advance*. We learn definitely that the entire shipment of gold on the *Advance* was made by private parties on their own account, and for which they paid the usual freight. Neither Gov. Vance nor the State were interested a dollar in it, except in receiving the freight. The State's interest in the cargo was small, extending to only about 160 or 170 bales of cotton. Neither Gov. Vance nor the State have borrowed any gold from the Banks, or any one else, to send to Europe. There has been no necessity for it. The State owes no debt in Europe at all, inasmuch as an obligation to pay is not considered a debt in commercial parlance until it is due. Six months after the signing of a treaty of peace between the United States and the Confederacy, the State of North Carolina will owe certain parties in England a certain amount of money, payable only in cotton and naval stores, delivered at the port of Wilmington, for the redemption of the State's cotton and naval store bonds. A large portion of the cotton and naval stores to make that payment, is already on hand at points away from the enemy's reach.—So far from Gov. Vance having to borrow gold from the Banks on State account, he would be glad to sell a considerable amount of exchange on England.

Major Robert B. MacRae, late of the 7th N. C Regiment, and more recently Controlling Quartermaster of the tax in kind for this State, was chosen Sheriff of New Hanover at the election in August, and has entered on his duties as such. Maj. MacRae is a son of Major Alexander MacRae, of Wilmington, better known as Gen. MacRae, now commanding an artillery battalion, and a brother of Gen. William MacRae, commanding the brigade lately known as Kirkland's, Captain Walter MacRae, of the 7th Regiment, now a prisoner, and of the late lamented Henry MacRae, Major of the 8th Regiment.

WILMINGTON is believed now to be a point, which the enemy has marked for an early attack. Rumor has it that Farragut's fleet in Mobile Bay has been ordered there for that purpose. There does not however, appear to be any good ground for the rumor. The presence of so many Yankee war vessels recently, off Cape Fear River, was doubtless induced by the supposed presence of the *Tallahassee* at that place. Nevertheless, being forewarned, it is best to be fore-armed.

We are glad to learn that in the judgment of one of our best engineers in the army, that its fortifications and means of defence are admirable. Gen. Whiting has done himself much credit by the skill and ability shown in fortifying the place. We doubt seriously, if the enemy can reach it by water, and a large land force would be required, which, fortunately, the enemy cannot now spare. Our forces at command ought to be fully able to defend the place against all odds.

THE TELEGRAPH announces the death in battle at Winchester, of Major General R. E. Rodes, of Alabama, and Brigadier General Archibald C. Godwin, of North Carolina.

Gen. Rodes was well and favorably known in this State as the Division Commander of Johnston's, Cox's, and Grimes' North Carolina Brigades. His death will be much lamented.

Gen Godwin was a native, we believe, of Portsmouth, Virginia. Early in the war he was appointed Provost Marshal, at Richmond, and was afterwards transferred to Salisbury, N. C, where he had command of the forces guarding the military prison at that place. In July, 1862, the 57th N. C. Regt., raised in the vicinity of Salisbury, elected him Colonel. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellersville, Gettysburg and Mine Run, in the latter of which he was captured. He had but recently returned from imprisonment, and had just received his commission as Brigadier General, and been assigned to the Brigade, known as Hoke's. He was a gallant officer, and much respected by those who knew him.

We learn that a letter has been received in this City from Capt John C. Gorman, of the 2nd N. C. Regiment. Capt G. has been a prisoner since the opening of the present campaign. He is now sick in the hospital at Beaufort, S. C., having been sent there with many other Confederate prisoners to be placed in a position to receive the fire from our Batteries.

We learn further that Capt H. D Fowler, Lieut. Carver and Lieut. Hartsfield, all of Co. I, 1st N. C Regt., and from this county, are among these officers. Also Charlie Busbee of this city.

WE ARE GLAD to be able to correct an error into which we had fallen, in regard to the examination of sick or wounded furloughed men, by the Surgeons of the Hospitals of this city. We learn that the present regulation in this city is, to examine every soldier that comes for examination on the day he arrives, and what is still better, that arrangements are made for the board and lodging of every such man at the Hospitals, free of charge. This is as it should be, and we hope that the arrangement will become general.

DAVID BETHUNE, Esq., of Robeson, is at the Pettigrew Hospital, instead of the Peace Institute, and is doing well. We were led into the error by one of our city cotemporaries. The amputation, we learn, was handsomely performed by Dr. E Burke Haywood, Chief Surgeon of the Pettigrew Hospital, assisted by other Surgeons, whose names we have not learned. Mr. Bethune is kindly cared for, and it is believed he will soon be able to return home.

Captain S. M. Finger has been promoted to the position of Controlling Quartermaster of the Tax in kind for this State, with the rank of Major. Communications for him should be addressed to Charlotte, N. C.

We are requested to say that Mr H Utly, of this city, holds himself in constant readiness to act as army messenger, either on government account or for private parties. Having considerable experience in this business, he is prepared to execute it with dispatch.

Captain W E. Peirce, the active and efficient Quartermaster at this Post, now has on hand more than two thousand cords of Wood for the use of the hospitals, offices, &c., here during the coming winter.

RESIGNED.—Capt. S. M. Stanford, 51st Regiment and Capt. Joseph O. Cherry, 59th Regiment N. C. Troops have resigned.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

From the New York *Tribune* of the 15th and 16th, just received at the Richmond *Whig* office, we gather late and interesting news from the United States.

FROM THE VALLEY.

It appears that something has been going on in the Valley, from the following, which is Sheridan's official report of

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR SUMMIT POINT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Sept. 14, 1864

To Major General Dix:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Sheridan:

NEAR BERRYVILLE, Sept. 13, 7 P. M.

This morning I sent Gen. Gatty's Division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, near Occoquan Creek. Rode's, Ramseur's, Gordon's and Warton's Divisions were found on the west bank. At the same time Generals Wilson's and Martindale's Brigades of Cavalry dashed up the Winchester pike drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw's Division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment, sixteen officers and one hundred and forty-five men, and its battle flag, and Col. Hennegan, commanding a brigade, with the loss of only two killed and three wounded.

Great credit is due to Generals Wilson and Mackintosh, and the 3d New Jersey and 2d Ohio.

The charge was a gallant one.

A portion of the 2d Massachusetts Reserve Brigade made a charge on the right of the line and captured an officer and eleven men of Gordon's Division of Infantry.

Our loss in the reconnoissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

No report of active operations have been received from other commands.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

This is posterior to the announcement published in this paper last week, to the effect that on the 11th our forces had driven the Yankees through Martinsburg.

PEACE DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

The Peace Democrats of New York city held a meeting at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, on Saturday, to take action upon Gen. McClellan's letter and to consult upon the best means of organizing a Peace Party, and of selecting a Peace candidate for the Presidency. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Mullaly, editor of the *Metropolitan Record*, who was then chosen President, The *Day Book*, the *News* (through Ben. Wood,) the *Freeman's Journal*, were all represented.

S. T. Lent, of New York, presented the following resolution as the sense of all those present:

Resolved, That the call be addressed to the Jeffersonian Democrats to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the course of the present for the purpose of appointing a candidate representing that branch of the Democratic party which the letter of General McClellan completely ignores.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned to this week, when other distinguished members of the party are expected to be present.

Among the candidates named for the Presidency, the names which seemed to be received with the greatest favor were those of Messrs O'Connor of N Y., and Long of Ohio.

1,500 CONFEDERATES REPORTED AT DONIPHAN, MO.

A dispatch dated Pilot Knob, Sept. 11, to General Ewing: states that 1,500 Confederates were at Doniphan, Mo. The officer reporting this feared an attack on Patterson.

The following is the latest from that section:

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Sept. 11, 1864

To General Ewing:

Have just heard from the forces I sent out under Captains McClintuck and Edwards. They came upon the forces of Colonel Clarke and Major Parratt in Dunklin county, and drove them out of the State, killed 7 of them, captured 2 prisoners and a number of horses and arms. Lieutenant Miller, of Co. D, 2d M. S. M., severely wounded in the neck. No other casualties on our side.

A part of my forces are still out. Will forward you the official report as soon as they return.

H. M. MILLER, Lt Col. Com.

NEWS FROM EUROPE

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool September 3d, via Queenstown September 4th, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night.

The half yearly opening for the sinking fund of the Confederate loan took place on the 1st. Nearly one-sixth part of the loan has already been redeemed, viz: £340 000 sterling, by cotton, and £138,000 by the sinking fund.

Our Northern dates furnish us also with the mail's of the steamer City of Manchester, from Queenstown on the 1st and Liverpool on the 31st.

The news is interesting, and contains important intelligence with regard to the Rams, the comments of the English Press on the Presidential Election, and touching the movements of the Ambassador of the Emperor of Mexico in Italy.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

RAMSEUR'S LATE OPERATIONS.

CAMP ——, Sept. 7th, 1864.

To the Editors of the Sentinel: I have been waiting some time in the hope that some one, other than myself, would undertake to remove the erroneous impression which has been made upon the public mind in regard to the engagement of the 20th of July, 1864, between the forces under Major General S. D. Ramseur and those of the enemy, under General Averill.

It would be amusing if it were not frequently shocking to one's sense of justice, to hear the reports which reach you of the doings of this army of the Valley District. Whether it be the distance, the difficulty of communication, or the circuity of the channels, through which truth must travel, it is certain you usually know as little of the history these troops are making, as if you were dependent for information upon the columns of the New York press. Those who could inform you, hav'nt the time to write; these who do, hav'nt the time to see. And upon no occasion, has rumor out-rumored itself, to the utter disregarding of all the facts, than the one referred to above. Just a slight suspicion of the truth was mingled with the story which went abroad concerning that affair; to give it flavor and render it palatable. The story was swallowed, and a most uncommon bolt it was;" the popular appetite was satisfied; reputations acquired by officers and men through years of battles, damaged, and way made for the next meal.

On the 19th of July, 1864, Early's division, commanded by Major General S. D. Ramseur, then bivouacked near the road leading from Berryville to Charlestown, several miles from the former place, received orders to make a rapid night march to Winchester, (distant seventeen miles,) to check a reported advance of the enemy from the direction of Martinsburg, until all of our sick and wounded and supplies could be removed from that place, then to proceed to Newtown, (nine miles distant) and encamp. Beginning to move an hour or two before sunset, the troops marched all the night of that day, and by early dawn on the morning of the 20th, found themselves on the pike running from Winchester to Martinsburg. About two miles from Winchester the command was halted, and placed in an orchard for rest, and to wait further developments. About sunrise our cavalry, consisting of Vaughan's and Jackson's brigades, under the command of Brig. Gen. Vaughn, in pursuance of orders from Major General Ramseur, moved down the road to find the enemy and develope his force. Some time after sunrise, came in the first report from General Vaughn. First then, General Ramseur is informed that the enemy in front, in small force, had retired towards Bunker Hill. Second report: General R. is informed that it is a small cavalry force of the enemy, which he (Gen. Vaughn,) is driving before him. Third report: That the enemy had a four gun battery, and a request that a battery be sent to him, (General V.,) in order that he might compete with the enemy's artillery and the more easily drive him. A section of artillery was sent in compliance with this request. Report fourth, asking "how far the enemy should be driven?" The reply to this was, "to Bunker Hill, or beyond, as opportunity offers." Report fifth, brought by a staff officer, requesting General R. to lay an ambuscade for the enemy, whose force consisted of four regiments of cavalry, into which he (General V.) would draw him. This General R. declined for the following reasons, which were sent verbally to Gen. V. by the staff officer mentioned: First: The open nature of the country rendered such an effort impracticable. Second: The sick and stores were now (two o'clock,) nearly all removed, and the division, in the next hour or so would be started for Newtown. In such a manner, did the morning wear away; the troops of the division in the meantime, endeavoring to find compensation for the loss of a night's rest, were sleeping quietly in the shade of the orchard.

Satisfied there was no work to be done that day, as the enemy, about that time, must be in the neighborhood of Martinsburg, with head well directed to the Potomac, and hearts bent upon reaching that desirable stream. You may imagine the astonishment of every one, about 4 o'clock, when the reports of rifles were heard, followed by one or two from artillery, apparently not more than two miles in the front.

The division commander, followed by his staff, immediately rode to the front to ascertain the cause of the nearness of the firing. And comprehending that our cavalry force must be falling back, he ordered one of his brigadiers to form his command and move down the pike; and then, to make the matter doubly sure, ordered the two other brigadiers to form and follow. The whole division was then put in motion, and proceeded in the direction indicated.—Arrived at a body of woods about two miles from the orchard where the troops had been bivouacked, the division commander discovered our cavalry drawn up in line of battle on either side of the pike, with skirmishers to the front, engaged in occasional firing at the advance of the enemy, at immensely long range. Here Gen. R. met Gen. V., who, in reply to the questions as to the enemy's force, stated that it was "quite small." "I have seen but one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and four guns" It will be observed that Gen. V. had been skirmishing with the enemy, in an open country, from early in the morning up to this time, (four o'clock,) and under such circumstances, of course his report was credited and acted on. There was no other source of information. Subsequent events showed Averill to have had engaged a force nearly double our own. At this time, however, the force and position of the enemy was concealed by a small body of woods held by his skirmishers.

Reconnoitering the ground as thoroughly as possible, an order was sent back by Gen. R., to form a line of battle, placing one brigade on the right of the pike, one on the left, and the third to be held in reserve in line in the rear of the second brigade, to be used as circumstances might require. These orders were obeyed; the lines were formed; the guns were loaded and skirmishers thrown but a short distance, in order to conceal the presence of our infantry troops. Coincident with such a disposition of his forces, nothing remained but to advance, and that, to advance, was to drive the small force of the enemy reported, word was sent to the cavalry to hold itself in readiness to follow up closely, and, taking advantage of the infantry's success, to capture as many prisoners as possible. But the *enemy* advanced, and advanced so rapidly there was not the usual preliminary skirmishing. Throwing his whole force into a single line, contrary to the usual custom of the Yankees, Averill pushed forward his men with great spirit. The enemy's line overlapped our lines on both flanks. Still, on the right he was so effectually checked by the first volleys, that the order to charge had been given, and was then being carried to regimental officers, when the division commander, who was immediately behind the right of his line, directing its operations and encouraging the men, was informed by a courier that the left had given way, being overpowered by the enemy's right.—Almost refusing to credit the report, he dashed to the left and painfully realized its verity. It is not necessary to mention here, in the fourth year of the war, in speaking of officers who have illustrated by their valor so many battle fields, and who bear upon their persons so many marks of hostile lead, that every effort was made to rally the broken line. It is enough to say the left having fallen back, the whole line was forced to retire, before the reserve brigade could be placed in position on the extreme left. The enemy not pursuing, the troops were reformed in the breastworks defending Winchester on the Martinsburg pike, about a mile from town.

This is a simple statement of the facts. There was no surprise, no wandering with an ambuscade, or fighting a line of battle with a column. The officer commanding the infantry received information, which events proved to be incorrect, respecting the force of the enemy. He moved out to attack.—With a better knowledge of Averill's force, he might have assumed the defensive; though that policy, with Southern troops, is questionable. The battle of Kernstown was fought under similar circumstances by Gen. T J Jackson. The force of the enemy was misjudged on that occasion by Col. Ashby, then commanding our cavalry in the Valley, and the action was joined on his report. After a disaster it is easy to discover how it might have been avoided, with the aid of facts brought to light during its occurrence. But officers in the field are required to act suddenly, upon such reports as are made to them; if these be erroneous, movements consequent thereon are likely to be erroneous. But that an officer so acting should be decried as having exhibited culpable negligence or want of military capacity, bears a very strong family likeness to injustice or malice. And when these accusations, coming from gentlemen "who live at home at their ease," are made upon vague rumors, traceable to no reliable source, and yet received as if from an oracle, officers and soldiers may be pardoned if they exhibit a little restiveness, and consider it rather hard, if not bordering upon an outrage, that, while they are periling their lives daily in defence of their country, their reputations (and most of them have nothing else) should be thus assailed, and their prospects blighted forever.

GARNETT.

We learn from the *Journal* that nine persons obtained license to retail spirituous liquors in the town of Wilmington at the recent term of New Hanover County Court.

The detailed men in Mecklenburg county were organized into companies on Saturday last, by Col W. J. Hoke, commandant of the Post, and Lieut. E. H. Davis, Local Enrolling Officer.

DIED,

In this city, on Wednesday morning, ALEIADE V. HILL, wife of Dr WM. G. HILL, and daughter of the late Theophilus Hunter, of this vicinity.

The funeral services will take place from the Methodist Church this morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family and the public generally invited to attend.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE MAJ. RICHARD C. BADGER, of Wake county, now connected with Gen. Grimes' brigade, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. 130—10t.

DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE.

THE UNDER-IGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate of North Carolina at the ensuing session of the Legislature. I have been in the service, was wounded and am now on light duty. If elected I will do all I can to serve the Senate faithfully and acceptably.

JNO. H. LOWDERMILK.

Sept. 22, 1864. 131—wlipd.

DOORKEEPER OF THE COMMONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons of North Carolina at the ensuing session of the Legislature. If elected I will spare no pains nor relax any effort to serve the House of Commons acceptably and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded and am now detailed for light work.

MERRILL P. BECK.

September 22, 1863. 131—wlipd.

NOTICE TO ABSENTEES!

PURSUANT TO ORDERS FROM LIEUT. GEN. EARLY, Commanding Valley Department, (Virginia,) I hereby give notice to all absentees from the 3rd Regiment N. C. Infantry, from whatever cause, whether sick, wounded or detailed, to report to me in person, (or by letter, if to appear in person be IMPOSSIBLE,) in order that their fitness for duty, or their claims to retirement may be examined into and considered by a Medical Examining Board.

I will attend from Thursday, 22d inst., until further notice, at the office of Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co., corner of Chestnut and North Water streets, at which place all absentees (without exception) from counties contiguous to Wilmington are expected to report promptly.

Surgeons in charge of Hospitals where there are sick or wounded, Superintendents of Railroads, Arsenals, Ship Yards, &c, having detailed men from the above named command, are respectfully requested to give to those under their charge every facility for complying with the above, as no ordinary excuse will be entertained, but the men held strictly accountable for non-compliance with this order.

Appointments will be made for Raleigh and Fayetteville, of which due notice will be given

WM. M. PARSLEY,
Lieut. Col. 3rd Regiment N. C. Infantry.

Sept 22, 1864—131—6t

N. C. VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, and the public generally, that the books for the further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed on or before the first day of November next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed and shall fail to pay in the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day that they will be charged interest on their subscription and the company will proceed to collect by law.

C. P. MENDENHALL,
Sept 22, 1864—131—d2w President.

$5 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $450 A GROSS.

AT THESE PRICES THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without CASH, and the cash must be the new currency.

GEORGE W. DEEMS
Sept 19, 1864—128—4tpd Goldsboro', N. C.

TINNER WANTED.

I WILL GIVE CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT AND liberal wages to a good Tinner. Apply to

E. H. POGUE,
Graham, N. C.
Sept. 13, 1864. 124—8tpd.

ALAPACCAS! ALAPACCAS!!

IN STORE, AND FOR SALE, 400 YARDS BLACK ALAPACCA.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Raleigh, Sept 20—120—3t Auction and Com. Merchants.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.